1. **Host:** It  is an organism that harbours a parasitic, a mutualistic, or a commensalist guest (symbiont), the guest typically being provided with nourishment and shelter.
2. **Pathogen:** An agent causing disease or illness to its host, such as an organism or infectious particle capable of producing a disease in another organism.
3. **Pathogenicity** : It pertains to the ability of a **pathogenic** agent to cause disease. Examples of **pathogenic** agents are infectious bacteria, viruses, prions, fungi, viroids, and parasites causing disease. ... A related term to **pathogenicity** is virulence, which refers to the degree of **pathogenicity** of a particular organism.
4. **Pathogenesis** of a disease: It is the **biological** mechanism (or mechanisms) that leads to the diseased state. The term can also describe the origin and development of the disease, and whether it is acute, chronic, or recurrent.
5. **Symptoms:** It is subjective evidence of disease or physical disturbance, broadly: something that indicates the presence of bodily disorder. Or It is an evident reaction by a plant to a pathogen.
6. **Infection:**